DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865. { NUMBER 4.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors :—It is not the custom of the writer of this, to dabble in the political issues which are now being discussed.—His course has been rather to stand aloof and watch with no little anxiety the course things have taken, and in so far as he has had the power, to influence his countrymen and comrades to a conservatism and honesty, political as well as general, and to a hearty support of the government and those measures which will tend to the establishment of an independence and separate national existence.

But while he dislikes to enter the arena of discussion, he can not withhold an expression of surprise at the conduct of certain classes of political demagogues in the State. He cannot give way to a feeling of modesty and a disposition to inaction when such partizan, such miserable and disgraceful trash as that which appears in the communication from "H" a correspondent of the Raleigh *Conservative*, is published, as was the case a few days ago, under the caption of "to your tents O Israel."

Why should the Secessionists be arraigned for their course in bringing about this war? Why should that noble band who appreciated the meanness and treachery, the rascality and the unworthiness of the Yankee nation, and who preferred a separation from them, their control and their iniquitous government, to a continuance with them even with every guarantee of non interference and every promise of security, which like gilded pills were offered as bait to the States of the South—why should they be held up to execration for their manly course? What reason have their persecutors for their unfair and bitter denunciations? Simply this—the interior is ever ready to defame the superior—the coward is never unwilling to detract from the good name of the brave man—the submissionist cannot forget how mean was his course which preferred ease and comfort, safety and security, and a continuance of those benefits arising from a condition of peace, to a galvanious disregard of these for the inestimable blessings of freedom, when it is compared with that of the noble patriots who preferred to lose all these immunities from danger, hardship and privation, rather than see the birthrights which they inherited from ancestors whose names are venerated as patriots and statesmen even unto this day, sacrificed for a base love of ease, and the yoke of subjugation and disgrace imposed on necks that had never known what it was to brook the control of a tyrant—whether that tyrant was one man, or a number of fanatical sectional masters.

These submissionists—and in the opinion of the writer of this, *most* of those who were submissionists then are traitors or croakers now—they reflect on their course—they look down into the obscure vista of the future—they see that our country is destined to achieve its freedom, and to enter on a career of honor, such as was never vouchsafed to any other nation that has been known to the history of the world; and they hope by detractions and aspersions against the honor of their opponents, to wipe out the foul stain that rests in their own escutcheons, because of their tame willingness to submit in the beginning to the aggressor.

They will claim that this is not the case—They will say that they were not willing to secede because of Lincoln's election but that after he issued his proclamation, they no longer hesitated to oppose him and to force a separation from his rule. Why then, in the name of sense, do they still keep up the cry against secession? Why do they force a mark of distinction to be drawn? Do they not learn from the atrocities and crimes, the unmerciful and heartrending and uncivilized warfare of our enemies, that it is much better to be separated from them? Do they not know that but for the secession of the Gulf States and the little squad of secessionists who put the ball of independence in motion in this State, that they would have been under Yankee dominion now? Or do they regret that we have separated from them, and do they long with cogerness for a return to the flesh pots of Egypt?

If they were in favor of secession after the proclamation of Lincoln, they are in the same boat with original secessionists—only they were forced there, while those occupied their seats willingly and without repinings. If they were in favor of secession then, what constitutes the difference? There is no difference, only that the one class was prompted by chivalry to its position—the other was forced into its position by necessity. But after they agreed—when the State of North Carolina passed its ordinance with but one dissenting vote, the obligation on each to serve was equal and neither class had any right to stay away from the field where the battles of independence are fought. Unfortunately there are many of both classes at home but of those who are in civil life or occupy shade positions, a large majority are of that class which opposed secession. Take the North Carolina State government for instance—how many secessionists are shielded there? Take the Press—how many able bodied secessionists are there? Take any position which exempts men from military duty, (and the militia shields more than anything else) and nine tenths of the men thus employed were once dubbed submissionists. Go to the field—you find many of this class there—all honor to them; but do not fail to give credit where it belongs even if it is to a

SECESSIONIST.

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors of the Daily Confederate :—In your paper of the 3rd, I see a complaint is made against the Wayside Hospital in Raleigh. In reply, I have to state that Wayside Hospitals are established for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers in transitu and not for the convenience and accommodation of those in health. If you will consider that there are three General Hospitals in this place, you will see that it does not require a large establishment for a Wayside Hospital. During the transit of troops through this place, a great many soldiers returning to their regiments were left at the depot without food or shelter. With the sanction of the Surgeon General, I entertained a great many of them in this Hospital; fed them, and permitted them to remain by the fire, sheltering them from the severity of the weather. For my kindness, some of them stole my bedding, soiled my floors, and one morning published a card in the papers, abusing the Hospital that had gratuitously sheltered them.

W. S. MOODY,
Act. Asst. Surg. in charge.
Wayside Hospital, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 4

Raising Hogs.

Editors Confederate : Thinking that any thing that would redound to the interest of our people, in these times of trouble and scarcity, should not be withheld, I have thought proper to make a few suggestions through the medium of your paper, in regard to an expeditious way of raising Hogs, which I have learned from experience :

Take a sow the third day after she pigs, separate her from the pigs for twelve or fifteen hours, put her with a male hog, and she will undoubtedly prove with pig. So by this management they will bring a litter once in three months and twenty-three days. With this attention, a sow will have three litters in seven months and nine days; while without this attention, they will have but two, and it is frequently the case only one litter in twelve months. So your readers will discover, that instead of having twelve or fifteen brood sows for the purpose of raising six or eight thousand pounds of pork, one-third of that number is amply sufficient, thereby saving the feeding of eight or ten sows, which is quite an item.

And before I conclude, I propose to give my views in regard to the management of pigs—In the first place, all farmers should have a lot or woods pasture to put their sows in a few days previous to pigging. The sows should be fed well until the pigs are old enough to eat; then the pigs should be fed for five or six weeks with dough or soaked or boiled corn, as they cannot masticate hard corn until two or three months old. They should be fed separate from larger hogs until they are four or five months old; then they will remain in good condition until old enough to fatten with ordinary treatment.

And permit me, Messrs. Editors, to say in conclusion, that I think it behooves every man to fatten all the pigs he has, that can be made to weigh sixty pounds by April. It would swell the amount of pork in North Carolina millions of pounds, and save much suffering, and that with but little expense, as every housekeeper can fatten a few from the slops of the kitchen. And as farmers have got behind in the economy of raising hogs, and will be bound to fatten them young, it would be well for all of them to cross their stock of hogs and get a small bone breed that will fatten at an early age. L. B. M.

Pinewood, Halifax county, N. C.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, in front of our Store, we will sell a very likely Negro Girl, ten years old; and a Negro Man 22 years old, a good field hand—sound and healthy. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jan 4 3t Auctioneers.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The 48th session will commence the 2d of Feb. 1865. Boarders should apply soon.
JULIUS WILCOX,
jan 4-d5t Pricipal.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

A desirable residence near the business part of the city. Apply, stating terms &c, to
BOX 105,
jan 4-d6t Columbia, S. C.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

TURNER'S ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Price per hundred $75 00
Price per dozen, 10 00
Price per single copies, 1 00
Send in your orders at once
BRANSON & FARRAR,
jan 3 1w Raleigh, N. C.

TAX IN KIND.

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.
F. G FOSTER, } Assessor,
NATHAN IVEY, }
jan 4 dtd

NOTICE.

A PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT will be given on Saturday night, the 7th inst, by the 27th Infantry Band, Cooke's Brigade, in this city, for the purpose of raising funds to procure School Books, as the General commanding intends establishing schools this winter for those who wish to be instructed in the English branches and writing. Contributions of money and school books earnestly solicited.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from my residence in Raleigh, on Saturday night, a red and white COW of small size and about six years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery and pay all expenses.
dec 19-tf D. K. McRAE.

WANTED.

Two ladies of experience in teaching. One well qualified to instruct in French and Music, or French and Higher English. The other, in Higher English and Mathematics. Address, stating terms and enclosing testimonials, Box 2, Warrenton N. C. dec 31-d7t*

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 21-dlm

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE Misses Nash & Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1865.
Circulars forwarded on application.
dec 20-d10t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON the 20th of January inst., on the premises four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. McCOWN,
jan 2- 16t Adm'r of E. M. Scott dec'd.
Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The period for the publication of the Schedule of Prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples,	dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.	5 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
"	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfied, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
"	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
"	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
"	" "	2 50
"	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	800 00
House rent,	per room per month,	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole per pound,	6 00
"	upper per pound,	7 00
"	harness per pound,	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	2d class, per head,	800 00
"	3d class, per head,	500 00
Nails,	per keg,	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	5 25
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	4 50
"	baled per 100 pounds,	5 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ and wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1000 00
"	2 quality, per yoke,	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	8 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 52
"	gross,	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
"	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 30
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3½ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to lb, per yard,	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	20 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	35 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Sacks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	8 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
"	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
"	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	8 00
"	No. 1,	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	7 50
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	1 50
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs.	1 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	8 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	6 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45 00
Hire of horse, per day,	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of Feb'y next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
WM. H. JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864. d1tw2t.

OVERSEER WANTED.

By the undersigned, to take charge of a Plantation in Franklin County. He must be an *exempt*, must have a small family only, must be *willing* to obey orders and to give his whole time and attention to my business. A disabled soldier prefered. Apply to
H. K. BURGWYN,
dec. 28-d5t-tw3t. Garysburg N. C.

FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS

For Sale by
KINSEY & WARE,
dec. 28 d-tf. Raleigh N. C.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.
Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
nov. 21-40t. Superintendent. Oaks, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE HAV FOR SALE ON REASONABLE terms at Greensboro',
5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Prest. N. C. V. N. C.
Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 29, 1864. d12t

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FIFTY BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF.

FOR SALE BY.
KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Dec. 22. 1864. dec 22-dtf.

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO., Danville, Va Dec 14. 1864

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.
W. HENRY WHITE,
de 17 dt18tbj Auditor.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
Rev. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months.....$ 5
For six months.....10
For one year.....20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d3t

OFFICIAL.

POST Q. M. OFFICE, C. S. A., Salisbury Dec 17. 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation, if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to
JAS. M. GOODMAN,
dec 20 dlm Capt. & Post Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A., Salisbury, N. C. Dec 17. 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:
(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(6) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwright's.
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,
for which will be paid a liberal price.
They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address
JAS. M GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND November 28 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A., RICHMOND Dec. 1 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA. Nov 28 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Music and French, wishes a situation.
Address, stating terms
WM. P. WALKER,
jan 3-15t Bickford, Va.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.
D. C. MURRAY,
JAS A. MOORE
J. W. HARRISON.
December 30, 1864—dtf.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND Hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them.
They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLaclin, Goldsboro'; A. Hiller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, at Graham, N. C.
dec. 30-d12t

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of SAMUEL MOORE deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward and settle the same, and all persons having claims against the estate, will please present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
Mr. Moore contributed $500 to the Wake Forest College, some 7 or 8 years ago for which amount he gave his note. The holder of the note will please present it to me, or Mr. Thomas M. Holt, Haw River Post Office, N. C. who will settle the same.
MARY A. MOORE,
dec. 22-d3t. Exec'r of Sam'l Moore dec'd.
Madison N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Spring Session will begin on Wednesday, the 1st day of Feb'y 1865, and continue 20 weeks. Prof. C. S. Petticolas, a successful teacher for more than 15 years in the City of Petersburg, will have charge of the department of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Parents intending to send their daughters will please apply at once.
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MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C. June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
de 16 d12t President.
Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks.

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, which is of incalculable value to me.
I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE,

A No. 1 English "HUNTER'S WATCH"—Gold—made on chronometer principles by Pennett of Chespside, London, manufacturer of chronometers for the English Navy. The watch is in perfect order, new and with an elegant gold chain, seals &c. Apply to
TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6 dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. F. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves, that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. P. ASKEW & CO.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

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oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of O. R. Porter, deceased, I propose to sell his interest in the Chatam Copper Mine, near Deep River. This interest gave him an exemption from the war and will, no doubt, entitle the purchaser to the same privilege. Persons wishing to buy can address me at Henderson, Granville county, N. C. PRC. E. A. JONES,
dec 22 d12t Administrator.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

How the Yankee Nation "Builds Castles in the Air."

Through the kindness of Gen. Laventhorpe we are placed in possession of the New York *Herald* of December the 22d. It is now the only Northern paper which approximates to truth in its narratives, if we except one or two respectable anti-war journals. Aforetime, Bennett was pretty much the biggest *liar* of his tribe; but by a perversity of nature which has always been habitual with him, now that lying has been taken up by his whole people as a national accomplishment, he seems to have lost taste for it, and sticks to it now partly by force of habit, that is in comparison with his fellows. But we don't know when we have enjoyed anything more than this number of "Sawney's" journal. His leader forbears the past, in the main, but indulges in a most gleesome "building of castles in the air." For the hundred thousandth time, Bennett has reached the conclusion that the Confederacy has *"collapsed."* "Hood (says he) is utterly crushed—has lost all his artillery and has to get his disorganized rout across a swollen river without bridges, and with an energetic and victorious foe at his heels." This is a very sad picture, and if true, might well make the Confederacy "shake in its boots," and set all Yankeedom to howling with delight. But so far from Hood's being utterly crushed, we have the Yankee admissions that Thomas lost more men than he did; and we have three admissions fortified by the fact, that Hood retreated calmly, cautiously and slowly, moving only six miles a day; while Thomas, who had before run at the rates of nineteen is a night, has not been able to come up to an engagement—this "energetic and victorious foe" taking good care to keep so far from Hood's *"heels"* as not to be able to bite.—And we have the still later news that Hood delivered battle on the 20th with success, destroying a brigade of Yankee cavalry, and a very large train of wagons; and have still further information, that Hood's army have crossed the "swollen river" *with secure* "bridges," while Roddy was crippling the Yankee gunboats which were endeavoring to prevent the passage.

"Sherman (says Bennett)" will capture Savannah, and the men that are in it. Augusta will fall next, and no defence of it will be made. Sherman will then hold the line of the Savannah river, and from this line can move upon Charleston, Columbia, Raleigh, and assist the operations against the rebel capital; while they, the rebels, have not a man to hurl against Sherman." It so happens, however, that Sherman has "captured Savannah, and the men who are in it," but the *men* who are in it are not the *men* that the Confederacy would care to have out of it. They are not Hardee's men—the fifteen thousand armed soldiers who were under his command. These quietly crossed over a bridge and brought away their stores and their artillery, and are now joined by many others, in a secure position, to be "hurled against Sherman whenever he shall undertake the wonderful exploits which sawney Bennett has programmed for him. How easy a thing it would be to collapse the Confederacy, if it were to be done with a pen. In this case, Raymond, and Bennett, and George Mills Joy, and Mr. Jamison Forrest Forney, would be just the "quadrilateral" for the job.

But to the *Herald's* further entertainment: "Admiral Porter goes to close up a rebel port, and we doubt not that he will deprive the rebellion of the last harbor that has enabled it to get supplies. It can hardly be premature to say that the last Enfield rifle for the rebel armies has been issued, and the last percussion cap that the rebel ordnance officers will ever get from England, Germany or France, is now in their hands." Behold the gusto with which the Yankee prophet hails the "capture of Wilmington." Well, Porter did go to *close* up the rebel port; and he found it *wide open* notwithstanding the blockade fleet that kept watch at the bar. Wide open—just in the condition to be *closed up*—for no change would open it any wider. And Porter came, and with him a great gust of wind, and Yankee landsmen, soldiers full of pluck, niggers and whites, were tossed up and down till their insides were turned outside, and all the filth of creation that they contained was poured upon the sea. From the Beast Butler up to the negro corporal, such a nauseating spectacle is said never to have been paralleled. Indeed Porter's vivid description is said to approach photography in its verisimilitude; and jocular old Abraham, on reading, it is reported to have burst with laughter, declaring it to be the best exemplification of "going up spout," ever yet seen.

What with the sick stomachs of the land crew, the bursting of the six one hundred pounder Parrotts, and the mutilated limbs thereby scattered overboard, such a feast for the sharks off Wilmington, they had never enjoyed. It was a "Christmas present" to the sea-fish, got up in the last Yankee style. And Porter did his part in the entertainment. He sent his two hundred and fifteen tons of gunpowder close into the fort, and there blew it up with an explosion that was heard distinctly in the counties of Wake and Johnston; and he expected thereby to demoralize the well disciplined garrison of Colonel Lamb; but the boys didn't know what it was, but mistook it for a Yankee ironclad "gone to pot" and cheered most lustily. And the "last harbor of the rebellion" is still wide open. Confederate sea-gulls flew out and in, in the very midst of the bombardment. And General Whiting, who planned and managed the defence, and Col. Lamb and his noble boys, have the proud satisfaction of making the most glorious defence of the war. Sawney has been too "*premature*," by odds, in saying that the "last Enfield rifle from Europe is in the hands of the rebels." And Wilmington yet stands! North Carolina has given another token of her prowess, and Confederate hearts are glad.

We received no Virginia, or Southern papers yesterday, and our columns are therefore barren of news this morning. We commence, and shall conclude to-morrow, the admirable speech of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, on the Currency bill, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The principles of the bill are explained in this speech, which we think will enable the reader to understand the plan proposed by Mr. Trenholm. The well known sound and truly conservative character of this eminent Statesman, will yield force to and confidence in the opinion and views he expresses.

New Advertisements.

W. F. Askew & Co., advertise fourteen likely Negroes for sale on the 10th of January.

The N. C. Railroad Company wants 500 Negro Men.

A first rate Boot and Shoe maker is advertised for hire by Gov. Manly.

Mr. Nat. Allen offers a liberal reward for a Chest of books and papers lost on the N. C. Railroad.

Mrs. Keziah Olive a, soldier's wife, has had her mare stolen. We hope the thief will be caught and punished and the good woman recover her mare.

See Notice of J. M. Worth, County Commissioner, for the sale of $50,000 Randolph County Bonds, at Auction, on the 7th of next month.

See advertisement of Auction Firm and Brokerage, of C. F. Harris & Co., at Charlotte, N. C.

Davenport Female College, Lenoir, Caldwell county—one of the best and most prosperous Seminaries in the country.

Attention Mechanics of Raleigh—Attend a meeting at the Town Hall on Friday night.

OUR SURE REFUGE.—The *Argus* and *Crisis* says: "We firmly believe, as we have stated heretofore in these columns, that could our people be made to see and fully realize the great necessity for, and the mighty power of prayer, and would use it as the great and leading force against the enemy, this war would close in less than thirty days with victory and independence perching upon our banners. We have fought, and fought valiantly, too, for a peace for the last four long years, but as sure as the Great God reigns supremely in heaven as on earth it will never come until we pray as well as fight for it.—This declaration is based upon past observation, a full belief in the power and efficacy of prayer. It is the duty, then, while our brave men are fighting and suffering the hardships of the tented field, for all who are blessed with the privilege of remaining at home to aid them by prayers and supplications to the God of battles, who never yet has forsaken or turned a deaf ear to those who fervently invoke His favor."

Connally's Brigade.

We learn that this brigade, composed of the 8th Regiment and, Littlejohn's Battalion of Senior Reserves; the 3d Regiment of Junior Reserves consisting of Reece's, French's and Ellington's Battalions, together with the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, and some light artillery, all under the command of Colonel Conally, acting Brigadier, were charged with the arduous duty of guarding the coast from the Fort to Masonboro' and of supporting Fort Fisher or Sugar Loaf in case of an attack upon either. This arduous duty they performed until the arrival of General Kirkland, they being encamped and having their headquarters at a point convenient to support any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe the Juniors were ordered into Fisher; the Seniors occupied the lines at Sugar Loaf, which positions they held until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The promptitude of the men in obeying all orders—their patience in the endurance of fatigue and privation, and their general qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praises. Although the enemy threw shell into Sugar Loaf as well as into Fisher, yet did the men, not on guard, sleep as soundly and as quietly on the second night of the shelling as though resting tranquilly at home, such had been their fatigues for days before.

Of the Juniors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were put into the bombproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter, something like one hundred and fifty under command of Major Reece, were surrendered to a Captain and five men, who demanded the surrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded and that resistance was useless. Lt. Hamblin, as we learn, refused to surrender and walked off, and some twelve men with him. The enemy had no force to stop them. They had no force to compel a surrender. It was a transparent sell which ought not to have deceived Major Reece or anybody else, but apparently it did. No one suspects treachery, that we know of.

The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to do anything that might be required of them, and if they were not closely engaged with the enemy, it was not that they shrank from their duty, but from the fact that there really was no serious encounter with the enemy's land forces, and that the positions they held were not attacked.

It may be as well to say here, that it turns out that there was a mistake in the information regarding an assault or assaults said to have been made on Fort Fisher. The enemy's skirmish line approached within long musket range of the Fort, but no attempt was made at storming.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Sketch of a Speech of Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va.,

In the House of Representatives, on the Currency Bill, Dec. 19th, 1864.

Mr. Rives said he desired to express, with all possible brevity, a few general thoughts on the important bill before the House. He should not, indeed in the feeble state of his health, have attempted to occupy the attention of House at all, but for the deep conviction he felt that no question is more vitally connected with the success of the great struggle in which we are engaged, than that now presented for discussion. All the efforts to go forward with the sacred contest for the liberties and independence of the country must be struck with paralysis in advance, if something be not done, and promptly and efficiently done, to restore value to the currency. Thanks to the noble spirit of patriotism and devotion which animates our army of citizen soldiers, we can find men to offer up their lives in defence of their country without pay; for the pittance they receive does not deserve the name of pay, and certainly forms no part of the hallowed inducement of their gallant and patriotic services. But to render those services efficient in the field, the army must be fed and clothed and armed. These costly and indispensable supplies are to be obtained only with money or its representative. The enormous prices now given for them in a depreciated and still depreciating currency, must surpass the ability of any country, however wealthy and prosperous, to bear. Nor is this all. Unless we have some medium of real value to offer in exchange for them, these supplies will no longer be produced in the quantities necessary for the wants of the army. We have all seen how much the practice of impressment has discouraged production throughout the country. If to this be added a progressive and unlimited depreciation in the value of the currency, which forms the sole medium of payment, the effect on production must be ruinous and fatal.—The great, the crying, the supreme necessity of our situation, therefore, is a reform of the currency. It is that without which everything else will be worse than useless. Unless the evil be remedied by voluntary and timely and judicious action on the part of the Government, it will, in the expressive language of the Secretary of the Treasury, infallibly "rectify itself by a violent and disastrous convulsion," involving the whole system of our national existence, our liberties, our independence, our properties, our all, in one wide and irretrievable ruin.

The great practical inquiry, then, is, by what means this vital reformation of the currency is to be effected? The reduction of its amount, the fixation of a maximum limit which it shall, in no event, be permitted to transcend, are undoubtedly essential and obvious conditions of any plan of reform. But these alone are not sufficient. The chief desideratum is to re-inspire public confidence in the ultimate payment of the notes of the government which now forms the actual currency of the country. And here was the unfortunate mistake of our predecessors, the late Congress, whose coldness and energy and wisdom in other respects, especially in the magnanimous resolution with which they called for all the resources of the country, at a most exigent moment, by the salutary vigor of the conscription and tax law, have justly won for them the gratitude and applause of the country. To those great acts of courageous patriotism, Mr. Rives said he had rendered, and would always render the homage of his sincere and unqualified admiration.

But, in acting on the delicate and difficult question of the currency, they seem to have relied on too exclusive an application of the ordinary law of commercial value which respects the relation of demand and supply; and, in their eagerness to reduce the volume of circulation, inflicted a serious blow on the public credit by summarily discarding and striking out of existence, without payment, one-third of the obligations of the Government existing in the form of outstanding treasury notes. The consequence has been that, notwithstanding the large reduction in the amount of the notes in circulation, the depreciation of their current value has continued, and even increased, and is still increasing. Such is the inevitable effect upon the public credit of any departure from the plighted faith of the government, however specious the arguments which may be adduced to justify or excuse it.

Mr. Rives said he did not wish to be understood as visiting with the harshness of reproach what he had always regarded, and could not but still regard, as an unfortunate error of the late Congress. He well knew the extreme uncertainty of all speculations *a priori* with respect to questions of this character, and the impossibility of applying to them any infallible criterion of truth. It was the remark of a great writer—one who, by his early speculations on subjects of that sort, may be said to have laid the foundation of the modern science of political economy—that in questions of trade and finance, reasonings *a priori*, especially when they are refined and embrace a long chain of consequences, are apt to lead to false conclusions in practice. "Something," he says, "is sure to produce an event different from what was expected."*

Bearing in mind this inherent liability to error in dealing with questions so intricate and complex, Mr. Rives said he was far from an unswerving in any censorious spirit, on the action of the late Congress, which had, at the time, the sanction of some of the most enlightened opinions of the Confederacy. It was his firm conviction, however, then as well as now, that very injurious consequences must inevitably follow any attempt to *scale* the notes of the Government. He had not the honor then of being a member of Congress, but being in communication, either personally or by letter, with several leading members of the body, he took the liberty of freely and earnestly expressing to them his opinions, or the little they were worth, in opposition to the contemplated measure. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Boyce,) who was the chairman of the committee raised on that occasion, may, perhaps recollect that he had taken the liberty of writing to him on the subject; and another honorable gentleman, (Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana,) may also, probably, recall the earnestness with which he had stated his objections to the measure in a conversation with him at the house of a common friend in this city.

Mr Rives said he had no claim to any peculiar sagacity in these opinions. It had been his lot to be engaged, for some time past, in historical inquiries connected with an early period of the Government of this country, both before and after the adoption of the Constitution of 1788. And it was impossible for any one, who had been occupied in researches of that kind, not to be deeply impressed, on the one hand, with the ruinous and disastrous effects which had attended a disregard of the public faith in financial matters previous to the era of constitutional reform, and, on the other, with the magical return of prosperity and the instantaneous revival of public and private credit, which followed punctilious compliance with the national engagements after the adoption of the Constitution. He was quite sure that any other member of the body whose fortune might have been to be engaged in the same line of political investigations would have derived from them the same impressions and embraced the same conclusions.

So it was, however, that in the exigency of a great crisis, and with the most patriotic intentions, doubtless, the late Congress, with a view to a more rapid reduction of the currency, by which means they persuaded themselves increased value would be given to what was left in circulation, set the example of extinguishing without payment, or in other words repudiating one-third of the circulating notes of the Government then outstanding. This gave so rude a shock to the public confidence, and excited so much distrust as to the redemption of any portion of the circulation, that the depreciation has gone on increasing hand in hand with the reduction of the amount.

The remedy plainly indicated by this state of things is, by some means or other, to restore public confidence in the ultimate payment of the notes yet in circulation. After what has happened, this cannot be done by any general legislative declaration, or by a mere didactic pledge of the public faith. There must be some specific, practical, tangible security given for the redemption of the notes. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes, and the Committee of Ways and Means have reported the bill on your table, to set apart for this purpose the tithes now received by the Government of the three great staples of cotton, corn and wheat; to continue the collection of those tithes after the war until the whole of the Treasury notes in circulation shall have been redeemed with them; and, in the meantime, to allow the holders of Treasury notes to exchange their notes for certificates entitling them to receive payment in the tithes so set apart, in certain specified proportions of each, and at certain designated periods—the said certificates to bear an interest of six per cent., to be made assignable, and, at the option of the holder, receivable in lieu of the corresponding taxes in kind to which he may be subjected. To the fulfilment of all these provisions, the faith of the Confederacy is solemnly and immutably pledged by the bill.

It would be an act of temerity on his part, after what he had already said as to the inherent uncertainty of all speculations beforehand on subjects of this sort, to express a very confident opinion as to the efficacy of the proposed measure in imparting a stable value to the existing currency. He could not, however, but entertain strong hopes of a large measure of success from it. The Secretary of the Treasury, who has been extensively and practically conversant with questions of this character, tells us that "after the most careful investigation," he firmly believes "a sure appreciation of the currency may be confidently expected from it." It has received the favorable and unanimous judgment of the Committee on Finance, and it is a remarkable circumstance that in the discussion which has taken place in this House down to the present time, the opponents of the measure, with a single exception, have objected to it as giving to the currency a value even beyond the specie standard.

That, Mr Rives said, was not among his fears. He hoped for a sensible approximation to the generally acknowledged standard of exchange value, but he certainly apprehended no transgression beyond it. The measure was in the right direction; it proceeded upon a right principle—a faithful and honest effort to keep the public engagements; and it might yet be found that a country of great national wealth and resources, in the constrained absence of the precious metals, would be able, by a strict adherence to the obligations of good faith and integrity, to found a stable currency for its own uses upon the pledge of the annual produce of its soil and industry, for which there is an universal and constant demand. It might say to its creditors, after a great and holy example, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I thee."

It is objected, however, that, admitting the appreciation of the currency to be the probable consequence of the measure now proposed, that appreciation would not enure to the benefit of the Government, or of the more meritorious classes of the community, but would fall to the lot of the speculator and large capitalist. This, Mr. Rives said was undoubtedly a great mistake. The Government, from the receipt of taxes and the proceeds of the public loans, was much the largest holder of Treasury notes, and also the largest purchaser in the market of supplies of various kinds, needed for the army. In both capacities, it would receive by far the largest benefit from the appreciation of the currency, and the corresponding fall of prices.

At the same time all the middle classes of society—the small farmers and mechanics who live on the wages of their skill and industry, are compelled to keep their hard and honest earnings in the currency of the day by them, in order to supply their daily wants—the soldier and his family, who receive in Treasury notes their small pittance, the price of the blood so lavishly poured out for the defence of the country—all these numerous and most meritorious classes of society would be partakers with the Government in the benefits resulting from an appreciation of the currency and the fall of prices. The speculator and capitalist, who hasten to invest their current funds as fast as they receive them, in the purchase of other property, either for an expected profit or for greater security—these are the classes least interested in the measure before us; and from some of them we sometimes hear the raven cry of the *distress*, as they call it, which would follow too sudden and rapid a fall of prices!

But even if all this were otherwise, and some of the classes who are held up to public odium were to be benefitted by it, it would form no just or solid objection to the measure. The true principle of public morality and an enlightened public policy is, that the government should faithfully perform its engagements, no no matter who gains or loses. On this subject we may derive a lesson of great moment from the conduct and example of the wise and virtuous men who administered the government of the Union in its earliest, and perhaps brightest period—when Washington was President, Jefferson Secretary of State, Hamilton Secretary of Treasury, and Madison and Richard Henry Lee, with their illustrious compeers from other States, leaders in the one and other branch of Congress. The certificates of the debt of the Revolution, which survived the general wreck of the Continental paper money, and which, at the period of the adoption of the Constitution, amounted to from eighty to a hundred millions of dollars—then a very large sum, compared with the population and undeveloped resources of the country—had greatly depreciated from the failure of every effort to provide for them under the articles of confederation, and had been bought up, for the most part, by speculators at the rate of three or four shillings in the pound.

One of the first and most delicate questions that arose after the adoption of the Constitution was, what was to be done with regard to the liquidation of this debt? There were those who contended that, as the debt was then mainly held by speculators who had acquired it for a sixth or seventh of its nominal value, it ought not be paid to them in full. But Congress by an overwhelming majority, and with the hearty approval of Washington and his cabinet, determined that it should be paid to the holder, dollar for dollar. The only notable difference of opinion that arose was upon a proposition of Mr. Madison, who held that the government was bound to pay and ought to pay every dollar borne on the face of the certificate, but, where practicable, the payment, he thought, should be divided between the original holder and meritorious carrier of the certificate, and the subsequent purchaser—the latter to be allowed the highest price paid in the market for the public securities, and the residue of the sum due to be paid to the original creditor. Notwithstanding the benevolent and persuasive consideration which recommended the proposition and the reverence with which it was enforced by the mover, it was rejected by the vote of a large majority, and the whole amount of the certificates was paid, dollar for dollar, to the actual holder, on whatever terms he may have come possessed of them.

It is instructive to look back to the able report of the Secretary of the Treasury of that day, to see by what sort of argument he enforced upon Congress the full redemption of national liabilities, notwithstanding their great depreciation in the market. First and foremost was the obligation of public honor—the sanctity of the national faith. But the Secretary was too much of a practical statesman to leave the appeal there. He invoked, also, an enlightened political expediency by anticipating the time when the new Government would have occasion to contract further loans, or to make purchase upon credit, and showed how much it would gain in the more favorable terms on which all such transactions could be negotiated in future, if they set then the example of a scrupulous and unblemished faith in the fulfillment of the national engagements. These were high and enlightened considerations; but they were of an abstract character, looking back to the past or forward to the future. The great struggle for national existence was terminated, and crowned with success. We are now in the midst of that great struggle, and its success vitally depends, as I have already endeavored to show, on the wisdom and success of the measures we may adopt for giving confidence and value to the currency—the instrument by which all the operations of the war are to be carried on and supported.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

The question of employing negroes in the army as soldiers, is attracting more serious attention, and we doubt not, will be decided in favor of doing so. Gen. Lee, has at last spoke on the subject, and given it his approval. He says it is a practical one, to wit: whether we shall employ the negro to help us against the enemy, or allow the enemy to employ him against us. Presented in this light, with the manifest inequality of our armies as compared with those of the enemy, and in view of the important advantange that the enemy has already gained from the use of negro soldiers, it will be strange if our Congress shall hold out against the adoption of the measure. We conclude, therefore, from the present signs of the times, that our Government will decide to employ negroes in the army, and that not many weeks hence they will be called for in sufficient numbers to make up a powerful army.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

DEAD.—Col. Ruston, the leader of the plot among the Yankee officers to break out of prison some ten days ago, and who was shot through the body in the melee, died of his wound on Thursday night. He was Colonel of the 24th New York Cavalry.—*Danville Register.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION MECHANICS!!

A meeting of great importance (concerning Mechanics only) will be held at the

TOWN HALL ON FRIDAY EVENING,

the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. Every one should attend. jan 5-o2t

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY N. C.

The next Session will commence February 23d, and end July 30th. Charges in provisions at *Peace* prices, per Session of half year:

Board and Washing.....	$45,00
Tuition ordinary branches.....	18 50
Music and use of Piano.....	22 50

Provisions will be delivered at the nearest Depot to the patron, he taking Agent's receipt and bearing half the risk and expense of transportation. Prices in Confederate currency not yet fixed. Young ladies will be conducted to the College by the undersigned from Columbia, or, any intervening point. Address the President immediately, and state the kind and amount of provisions you will furnish.

A. G. STACY,
jan 5 d2t President.

AUCTION FIRM AND BROKERAGE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

C. F. HARRIS & CO.

We will buy and sell on consignment and commission

COTTON, TOBACCO, NEGROES,
GOLD, SILVER, BANK BILLS,
STATE AND CONFEDERATE
BONDS, &c.. &c.

*** Orders from a distance are respectfully solicited.

C. F. HARRIS, Concord, N. C.
A. W. BURTON, Lincolnton, N. C.
W. SLOAN, Charlotte, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Wm. Johnston, Esq., President C. & S. C. R. R.; B. W. Guion, Superintendent W. C. & R. R. R.; L. F. Bates, Superintendent Southern Express Company; E. H. Britton, late editor Times; Drucker & Heilbrun; J. J. Blackwood, Pres't Bank of Charlotte; T. W. Dewey, Cashier Bank North Carolina, at Charlotte, N. C., and L. Cohn, Augusta, Ga.

jan 5-d3t [four bot

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4.—Nothing of interest in Senate to-day.

The House was occupied in the further discussion of the Consolidation Bill.

From Savannah and Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Jan 4.—A gentleman who left Savannah last week says the city continues quiet—citizens not molested. Private property protected. An order had been issued not to cut the shade trees for fuel. Sherman promises to bring wood by the Gulf road. The fourteenth and fifteenth corps are in entrenchments reaching from Savannah river to the plank road. The Yankee are building a new pontoon bridge opposite the Exchange. The churches on Sunday were filled with ladies.

Many negroes who joined Sherman in the country are leaving. The roads are lined with them.

Sherman is giving levees to the negroes in Savannah. A federal paper entitled the Daily Local Georgian, is issued from the News office, by Capt. M. Semmes. General W. Geary in command of the post.

Several federal steamers are engaged in removing obstructions from the river. Adams Express has opened an office.

In Augusta on Tuesday, about three hundred negroes were sold by various Auction Houses, at an average of three thousand to thirty-five hundred dollars.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—Northern papers of the second received. A Washington telegram says it is understood the Brazilian Minister is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Lincoln Government in the Florida case.

Ten new regiments of Ohio troops are now organizing and will be ready for the field in six weeks.

The departure of Montgomery Blair and Frank P. Blair on a visit to Grant's army, gave rise to a rumor that they had gone to Richmond on a peace mission.

A new Confederate steamer, Sea King, is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. She has captured and burned several Yankee ships.

The Government has determined to sell the cotton found at Savannah and re-imburse the owners, if they can establish a valid claim before the proper tribunal.

George D. Prentice arrived at City Point on the 30th from Richmond, *en route* to Louisville.

Nothing from Sherman or Thomas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce A. CREECH, a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners for the Western Ward.

jan 5-d1t MANY VOTERS.

A FIRST RATE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

For Hire the present year.

CHAS. MANLY.

Raleigh, January 5th, '64.—d4t

IF a certain somebody does not send a certain somebody's PHOTOGRAPH immediately, to Wilmington, they will see their name in print in a way they would not like.

jan 5 d1t*

LOST,

On the night of the 26th December last, a

CHEST OF BOOKS AND PAPERS,

marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, C. S., Wilmington," which was put on the mail train at Goldsboro' and was missing on the arrival of the cars at Raleigh. Any information resulting in its recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address,

NAT. ALLEN,
jan 5-d3t* Wilmington, N. C.

STOLEN,

From my stable, on the night of the 3rd inst., my

LIGHT SORREL MARE,

5 years old next Spring, medium size, and in good order. She has a star in her face, both hind legs white to her knees, left hip perceptibly lower than the right. Any information given to the subscriber at Cary P. O., Wake county, N. C., will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber, a soldier's wife.

MRS. KEZIAH OLIVE.

jan 5-eodtjan20*

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Company Shops, Jan. 2, 1865.

500 NEGROES WANTED!

The North Carolina Railroad Company desires to hire

FIVE HUNDRED NEGRO MEN.

It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers, and one thousand dollars for Mechanics in Confederate money, for the year.

Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER,
jan 5-d3t Engineer and Sup't.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10th January, 1865, at their Sales Rooms, will offer

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES

AS FOLLOWS:

3 Likely young men.
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children.
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.
1 do " " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely,
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart.
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy 6 " "

Others to be added by day of sale.

ALSO,

2 Fine young Brood Mares, and a fine new double set Buggy Harness.

At the same time a likely young Negro man for hire. jan 5-d5t

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Ashboro', on the 7th day of February, 1865,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for two years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.

This second of January, 1865.

J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d3t County Commissioner.